

Antipsychotic treatment resistance in first-episode psychosis: prevalence, subtypes and predictors

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Background. We examined longitudinally the course and predictors of treatment resistance in a large cohort of first-episode psychosis (FEP) patients from initiation of antipsychotic treatment. We hypothesized that antipsychotic treatment resistance is: (a) present at illness onset; and (b) differentially associated with clinical and demographic factors.

Method. The study sample comprised 323 FEP patients who were studied at first contact and at 10-year follow-up. We collated clinical information on severity of symptoms, antipsychotic medication and treatment adherence during the follow-up period to determine the presence, course and predictors of treatment resistance.

Results. From the 23% of the patients, who were treatment resistant, 84% were treatment resistant from illness onset. Multivariable regression analysis revealed that diagnosis of schizophrenia, negative symptoms, younger age at onset, and longer duration of untreated psychosis predicted treatment resistance from illness onset.

Conclusions. The striking majority of treatment-resistant patients do not respond to first-line antipsychotic treatment even at time of FEP. Clinicians must be alert to this subgroup of patients and consider clozapine treatment as early as possible during the first presentation of psychosis.

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Introduction

It is widely established that treatment response in schizophrenia is heterogeneous (Lieberman *et al.* 1993; Levine *et al.* 2012); whilst a good number of patients achieve remission, a considerable proportion remains actively and persistently psychotic despite optimal pharmacological treatment. It remains, however, unknown whether these patients are treatment resistant from the illness onset (TRO), or whether

they gradually become resistant as illness progresses in the context of multiple episodes, chronic exposure to medication or neurochemical sensitization. We have previously demonstrated that dopamine dysfunction is not evident in treatment-resistant patients (Demjaha *et al.* 2012, 2014) and this, together with the evidence linking various underlying neurodevelopmental factors to treatment resistance (McCreadie *et al.* 1989; Robinson *et al.* 1999), may suggest that in this distinct subgroup, dopamine-blocking antipsychotics are ineffective right from the beginning of illness. In support of this, first-episode psychosis (FEP) studies have established that even during the first episode of illness where treatment response to antipsychotic medication tends to be greater; up to one-quarter of patients continue to have persistent symptoms despite adequate treatment (Lieberman *et al.* 1993; Agid *et al.*

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2011; Schennach *et al.* 2012). Furthermore, an earlier study of patients with chronic illness has documented that the majority of 'poor responders' were unresponsive throughout their illness (Kolakowska *et al.* 1985). Other authors, however, have claimed that treatment resistance evolves in the context of a long duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) or multiple episodes of illness, suggesting that psychotic episodes have a neurotoxic effect, which gave support to the 'neurodegeneration hypothesis' of antipsychotic treatment resistance (Loebel *et al.* 1992).

With respect to predictors of treatment resistance, the literature to date remains sparse and inconsistent. Although greater severity of negative symptoms, younger age at onset, poor pre-morbid functioning, male gender and a longer DUP have all been linked to treatment resistance (McCreadie *et al.* 1989; Lieberman *et al.* 1993; Robinson *et al.* 1999), these studies have mostly focused on poor outcome or poor response to antipsychotic treatment, and have not distinguished between different subtypes of treatment resistance, which may account for disparity in results.

Identifying whether and which patients are likely to be TRO is of fundamental clinical importance, particularly with regards to introducing as early as possible the only antipsychotic effective in these patients (Kane *et al.* 1988). Thus, we examined the course of treatment resistance over a 10-year period, in a large cohort of FEP patients. Additionally, we investigated predictors of treatment resistance including gender, mode of onset, ethnicity, DUP and negative symptoms, exclusively in those patients who were resistant to antipsychotic treatment from the illness onset. Based on evidence to date, we hypothesized that antipsychotic treatment resistance is: (a) present at illness onset; and (b) differentially associated with clinical and demographic factors.

Method

Study sample

Data originate from AESOP-10, a 10-year longitudinal, population-based study of incident cases of psychosis from defined catchment areas. At baseline, all patients aged 16–64 years who presented with FEP over a 2-year period in centres in southeast London and Nottingham (UK) were invited to take part at approximately 10 years post-inclusion. Ethical approvals for both the baseline and follow-up studies were obtained from the local research ethics committees. At baseline, patients gave consent to be re-contacted for follow-up.

The analytic sample comprised 323 patients for whom there was complete information on medication, adherence to treatment and symptom ratings over the 10-year follow-up period (Fig. 1). A comparison of

cases with adequate treatment information ($n=323$) and those without complete information ($n=163$) did not reveal any notable differences in age, age of onset, gender, ethnicity, diagnosis, mode of onset, DUP or negative symptoms. Similarly, there were no statistically significant differences in these parameters between cases with adequate treatment information ($n=323$) and the rest of the total sample including 71 cases lost to follow-up ($n=234$).

Baseline clinical assessment

Psychopathology was assessed at first contact with psychiatric services using the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN; World Health Organization, 1994). Diagnoses were established according to International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 diagnostic criteria for research (World Health Organization, 1992) during clinical consensus meetings. There was 80% inter-rater agreement on diagnostic category.

Using factor analysis, baseline symptoms were categorized into five psychopathological dimensions (manic, reality distortion, negative, depressive and disorganized) (Demjaha *et al.* 2009). Age at onset was established as the age at which first psychotic symptoms appeared. Mode of onset was rated, using the World Health Organization (WHO) Personal and Psychiatric History Schedule, according to two categories: acute (psychotic symptoms appeared incrementally within 1 month); and insidious (psychotic symptoms appeared incrementally over a period of more than 1 month). DUP was defined as the period in weeks from the onset of psychosis to first contact with statutory mental health services.

Follow-up clinical assessments

Length of follow-up was defined as the period between first presentation to psychiatric services and date of follow-up assessment. Clinical information was obtained through subject interview, case-note review and informant interview, and recorded using the WHO Life Chart, which was adapted to include additional information on service contacts and antipsychotic treatment (Harrison *et al.* 2001; Morgan *et al.* 2014). Mental state was assessed with the SCAN.

Case histories were reconstructed over the follow-up period to complete the Life Chart. This involved close examination of medication charts, medical records and clinical documentation. The start and end dates of all prescribed antipsychotic medication, dosage, adherence to treatment, and the reason for change or termination, were recorded.

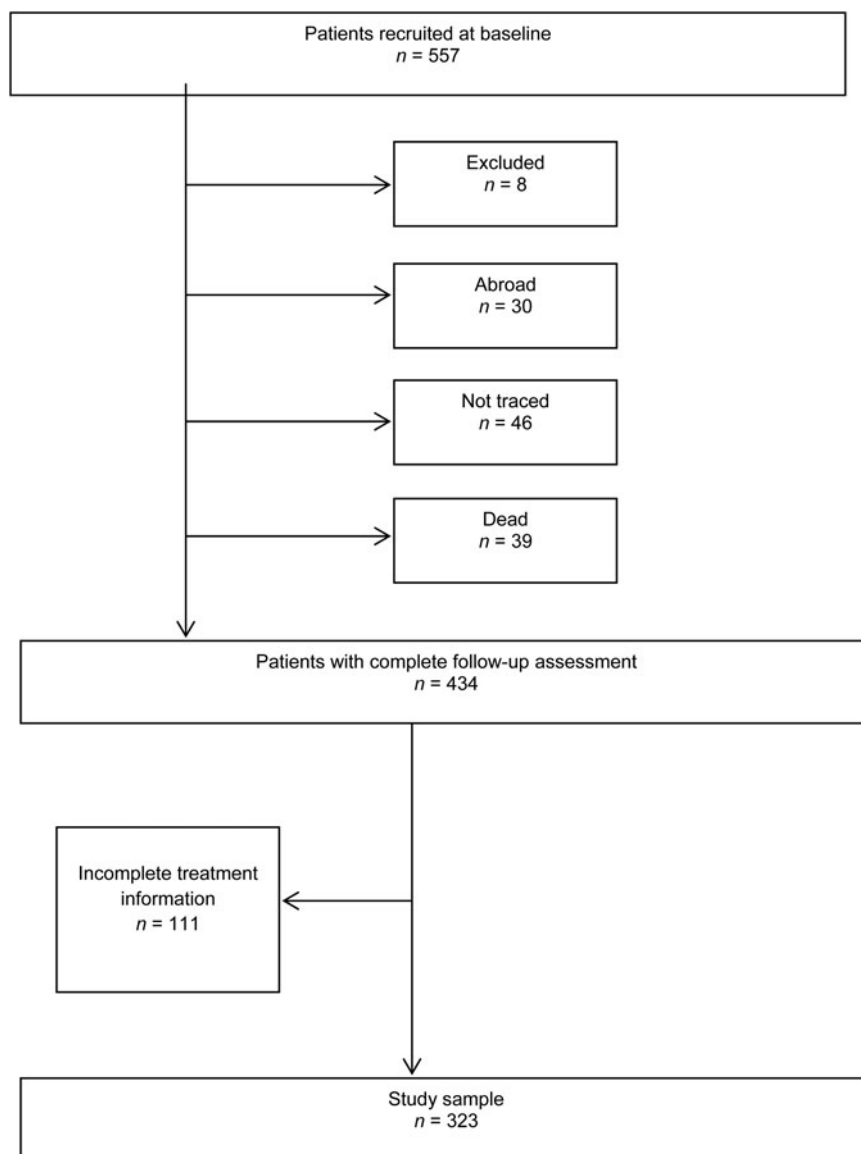


Fig. 1. Study sample derived from the AESOP-10. There were no statistically significant differences (at $p < 0.05$) in terms of gender, ethnicity, study centre, duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) or diagnosis between subjects initially recruited ($n = 557$) and those with complete follow-up assessment ($n = 412$). The subjects with complete ($n = 323$) and incomplete treatment information ($n = 234$) did not differ significantly in terms of gender, ethnicity, DUP or diagnosis; however, there were significant differences in study centre ($p = 0.002$).

In line with National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2014) criteria, patients who had received two sequential antipsychotic trials, each of at least 4 weeks' duration at a daily dose of 400–600 mg of chlorpromazine equivalents, but continued to have persistent psychotic symptoms, which was defined as having a rating of at least moderate severity on one or more positive symptoms as rated by SCAN, and despite recorded adherence to medication, were classified as 'treatment resistant'.

Patients were classified as TRO if they met criteria for treatment resistance following the first two trials of

antipsychotic medication. Patients with 'delayed-onset treatment resistance' (DOTR) were defined as those who, following initial response to treatment, subsequently met criteria for treatment resistance.

Treatment response was defined as a state, of at least 6 months' duration, in which no symptoms or only symptoms of mild severity, not interfering with daily functioning, were experienced (Andreasen *et al.* 2005).

Statistical analysis

Analyses were performed using SPSS (version 22.0; SPSS Inc., USA) and R 3.1 (R Core Team, 2014).

Descriptive data are reported as frequencies and percentages or means and standard deviations as appropriate. Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared between subjects with complete and incomplete clinical information using χ^2 , Fisher's exact or independent-samples *t* tests as appropriate.

Regression analyses

First step. To investigate the predictors of TRO we performed univariable logistic regressions for predictor variables and the main outcome 'TRO'. Based on evidence to date we have included the following predictors: age at onset, gender, ethnicity, diagnoses, DUP, mode of onset and negative symptom dimension derived by factor analysis of baseline symptoms rated by SCAN. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals are reported (see Table 2).

Second step. We performed multivariable analyses to describe the relationship between ('treatment resistance') TRO and clinical and demographic variables, controlling for gender, age of onset and type of diagnosis, to identify the best set of predictors. However, since our sample size and the observed number of TRO patients relative to the number of predictors in the final data were relatively modest, the subset model selection procedures would violate every principle of statistical estimation and hypotheses testing. Thus, we penalized logistic regression to obtain stable parameters and improve prediction accuracy (Harrell, 2015). The LASSO regression approach was used which penalized the sum of the absolute values of the regression coefficients and thus shrank regression coefficients towards 0. The shrinkage penalty λ was chosen by a repeated 10-fold cross-validation method (Hastie et al. 2009) and implemented in the R package glmnet.

Model performance

Penalized regression methods do not provide standard errors or other inferential statistics. We assessed the predictive performance of the final penalized logistic regression model using the Brier score and percentage explained deviance (or McFadden's pseudo R^2) as measures of the overall prediction accuracy.

Correction for optimism

We used the same dataset to fit the model and to assess its predictive ability and validated our model by following recommendations by Harrell (2015) to correct for optimism of our estimates using bootstrapping procedures. This estimate of optimism is then subtracted off the naive estimate of regression parameter

estimates, Brier score and McFadden pseudo R^2 of our model.

Results

Rigorous examination of clinical information including the medication data, severity of symptoms and information on adherence to treatment recorded over a 10-year period revealed that 74 patients (23%) met criteria for treatment resistance. The majority of these patients ($n = 62/74$; 84%), were TRO, as they had not responded to antipsychotic medication from the initiation of treatment; 212 (66%) met criteria for treatment response (responders). The remaining 37 (11%) had never received an adequate trial of antipsychotic medication and therefore could not be included in either category (unclassified; UC).

The 286 subjects that could be classified according to response (i.e. meeting response criteria) and those with incomplete information, comprising in addition 37 UC (total $n = 271$) did not differ in any of these parameters. Clinical and demographic characteristics of the analytic sample are presented in Table 1.

Qualitative exploration revealed that patients with DOTR had a later age at onset by approximately 4 years than TRO patients [mean age: 28.3 (s.d. = 12.2) v. 24.8 (s.d. = 6.3) years, respectively]. All DOTR patients had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, and most ($n = 9$, 75%) had received clozapine. They developed treatment resistance on average 5 years after initial treatment, and after an average of four admissions (range 1–19).

Of the patients in the treatment-resistant group, 50 received clozapine; we identified 12 as clozapine treatment resistant (CTR), and 14 patients as clozapine responders. Patients were considered CTR if they had persistent symptoms of at least moderate severity despite complying with clozapine treatment for at least 6 months (Meltzer, 1997) at a daily dose of at least 400 mg. More than a third ($n = 18$) could not be included in either group as they had received a suboptimal trial of clozapine. For the remaining six patients, sufficient clinical and response data to determine response were lacking. Almost all CTR patients were men ($n = 11$), all had a diagnosis of schizophrenia ($n = 12$), and they had very similar age at onset compared with clozapine responders [mean age: 24.2 (s.d. = 6.8) v. 24.3 (s.d. = 7.5) years, respectively]. CTR patients received on average 700 mg of clozapine daily.

Predictors of TRO

Univariable logistic regressions

The odds of developing TRO were higher among those with diagnosis of schizophrenia, earlier onset of psychosis, higher scores on negative symptoms, insidious

Table 1. Clinical and demographic characteristics of the analytic sample

	Responders (<i>n</i> = 212)	TR (<i>n</i> = 74)	TRO (<i>n</i> = 62)	DOTR (<i>n</i> = 12)
Mean age of onset, years (s.d.)	30.1 (10.5)	25.4 (7.7)	24.8 (6.3)	28.3 (12.2)
Gender				
Male	114 (53.8)	53 (71.6)	44 (71.0)	9 (75.0)
Female	98 (46.2)	21 (28.4)	18 (29.0)	3 (25.0)
Ethnicity				
White British	91 (42.9)	31 (41.9)	26 (41.9)	5 (41.7)
Black Caribbean	56 (26.4)	22 (29.7)	19 (30.6)	3 (25.0)
Black African	24 (11.3)	12 (16.2)	10 (16.1)	2 (16.7)
White other	13 (6.1)	3 (4.1)	2 (3.2)	1 (8.3)
Asian	17 (8.0)	3 (4.1)	3 (4.8)	0 (0.0)
Other	11 (5.2)	3 (4.1)	2 (3.9)	1 (8.3)
Mode of onset				
Acute	97 (45.8)	25 (33.8)	17 (27.4)	8 (66.7)
Insidious	87 (41.0)	36 (48.6)	33 (53.2)	3 (25.0)
Unknown	28 (13.2)	13 (17.6)	12 (21.4)	1 (8.3)
Diagnosis				
Schizophrenia	140 (66.0)	70 (94.6)	58 (93.5)	12 (100)
Manic	39 (18.4)	2 (2.7)	2 (3.2)	0 (0.0)
Depressive	33 (15.6)	2 (2.7)	2 (3.2)	0 (0.0)
Education				
Any qualification	149 (70.3)	44 (60.5)	35 (57.5)	9 (75.0)
No qualification	56 (26.4)	24 (32.4)	21 (33.9)	3 (25.0)
Unknown	7 (3.3)	6 (8.1)	6 (9.7)	
Median DUP, weeks (interquartile range)	5.7 (2.0–22.8)	23.8 (4.4–101.1)	26.3 (4.4–104.3)	11.5 (4.6–32)
Mean length of follow-up period, years (s.d.)	9.8 (2.12)	9.3 (2.21)	9.6 (2.31)	10.9 (1.04)

Data are given as number of participants (percentage) unless otherwise indicated.

TR, Treatment resistant; TRO, treatment resistant from onset; DOTR, delayed-onset treatment resistant; s.d., standard deviation; DUP, duration of untreated psychosis.

mode of onset and longer DUP. Furthermore, women were less likely to be treatment resistant. No effect of ethnicity was detected. For details, see [Table 2](#).

The effect was strongest for negative symptoms (OR 1.24, $p = 0.003$); the odds from being TRO for a patient presenting with four negative symptoms were 2.36 higher, and for a person with nine symptoms 6.9 times higher, compared with a patient with no negative symptoms.

Multivariable LASSO regression ([Table 3](#))

The multivariable penalized LASSO regression with all variables included as potential predictors revealed that only diagnosis, younger age of onset, negative symptoms and longer DUP remained in the final model. The optimism corrected OR for negative symptoms was 1.088. Thus, the predicted odds of treatment resistance were 1.4 higher for a patient with four negative symptoms and 2.13 higher for a patient with nine negative symptoms, compared with a patient with no negative symptoms after controlling for mode of onset, type of diagnosis, age of onset and DUP. Similarly, the final optimism

corrected model explained 10.0% of the deviance and the Brier score was 0.146, suggesting a moderate explanatory power.

UC patients

In all, 37 patients could not be classified according to their drug response; of these, 20 received only one antipsychotic during the course of their illness, and the remaining 17 received two or more antipsychotics at the sub-therapeutic dose. The majority of these patients had a diagnosis of schizophrenia ($n = 30$), and were male ($n = 20$). This group had a later age at onset by approximately 7 years than TRO patients [mean age: 0.31.5 (s.d. = 11.4) *v.* 24.8 (s.d. = 6.3) years, respectively].

Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first and the largest longitudinal FEP study to investigate the course and predictors of TRO. We demonstrated that the great majority of treatment-resistant patients did not achieve symptomatic

Table 2. Univariable logistic regression predicting the effect of demographic and clinical factors on treatment resistance

Variable	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>
Gender			
Male	1		
Female	0.48 (0.25–0.86)	0.014	274
Diagnosis	$\chi^2_{271} = 22.24, p < 0.0001$		274
Schizophrenia	1		
Manic psychosis	0.12 (0.02–0.42)	0.005	
Depressive psychosis	0.15 (0.02–0.5)	0.01	
Age of onset	0.93 (0.89–0.97)	<0.0001	266
Negative symptoms	1.24 (1.08–1.42)	0.003	239
Mode of onset			
Acute	1		240
Insidious	0.13 (1.44–0)	0.018	
Ethnicity	$\chi^2_2 = 0.73, p = 0.69$		274
White	1		
Black	1.29 (0.72–2.31)	0.4	
Asian	1.05 (0.23–3.64)	0.94	
Ethnicity (two categories)			
White	1		
Non-white	1.26 (0.72–2.24)	0.42	
DUP	1.004 (1.001–1.006)	0.002	265

OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; DUP, duration of untreated psychosis.

remission following first two trials of antipsychotic treatment.

Heterogeneity of treatment resistance

Our finding that over 80% of treatment-resistant patients have never shown response to antipsychotic treatment despite adequate adherence suggests that treatment resistance may be an enduring trait in these patients. This finding has recently been replicated in a subsequent study that found 70% of treatment-resistant patients to be resistant from FEP (Lally *et al.* 2016) and in addition is consistent with results from a FEP follow-up trial that documented that over 8% of patients did not respond to medication and were ‘never well enough to be discharged’ (MacMillan *et al.* 1986). Furthermore, Loebel *et al.* (1992), in their 3-year follow-up FEP study, documented that between 5 and 25% of their patients had persistent positive symptoms during the initial illness phase. Similarly, Agid *et al.* (2011) concluded that 80% of patients had treatment-resistant schizophrenia from illness onset, which largely corroborates our results. The finding that the majority of treatment-resistant patients do not respond from illness onset has direct clinical relevance; these are the patients that should be commenced on clozapine at the earliest possibility, particularly in light of the clozapine under-utilization identified in a recent national audit (Patel

et al. 2014), and evidence that the chances of responding to clozapine are higher if it is introduced earlier in their illness (Kane *et al.* 1988).

Notwithstanding the fact that a high percentage of patients are TRO, still a small, but not negligible, proportion of patients developed resistance to treatment later in the illness. Thus, there may well be one form of treatment resistance that manifests at the onset and another that develops during the course of the disorder, as previously advocated in the treatment resistance literature (Meltzer, 1997; Sheitman & Lieberman, 1998). Whether the development of treatment resistance is due to the effect of repeated exposure to medication, dopamine sensitization, effects of neurodegeneration, or a combination of these factors remains to be answered. There is, however, some evidence from animal studies that chronic treatment with dopamine-blocking antipsychotics induces dopamine receptor up-regulation, which could then reduce the efficacy of antipsychotic treatment and lead to breakthrough dopamine super-sensitivity. This could predispose some patients to becoming treatment resistant following repeated and chronic exposure to antipsychotic treatment, which warrants future investigations in larger samples.

Although our study did not identify patients whose response to medication improved during the course of illness, there is evidence for a third group of treatment-resistant patients who may achieve

Table 3. Multivariable LASSO logistic regression predicting the effect of demographic and clinical factors on treatment resistance^a

Variable	B	Odds ratio
Intercept	−0.74	
Gender		
Male	N.A.	
Female	N.A.	
Diagnosis		
Schizophrenia	0	1
Manic psychosis	−0.90	0.41
Depressive psychosis	−0.65	0.52
Age of onset	−0.029	0.97
Negative symptoms	0.085	1.088
Mode of onset		
Acute	0	1
Insidious	0.247	1.28
Ethnicity		
White	–	
Non-white	–	
DUP	0.0013	1.0013

N.A., Not applicable; DUP, duration of untreated psychosis.

^a Regression coefficients (for prediction models) and odds ratios corrected for optimism using the method according to Harrell (2015). Due to the small sample size of Asians, ethnicity was collapsed into white and non-white groups.

spontaneous remission or start responding to treatment later in life (Meltzer, 1997). This is in line with observations that older patients with schizophrenia require much less intensive maintenance antipsychotic treatment than their younger counterparts and could perhaps be explained by the fact that the dopamine system is age dependent, with significant reductions in dopaminergic transmission in older subjects being observed (Dreher *et al.* 2008). The fact that the mean age in our study is 30.5 years could explain the negative finding.

Finally, 11% of our sample had never received an adequate trial of antipsychotic medication. It has been advocated that patients at initial stages of their illness tend to respond to a lower dose of medication (Gardner *et al.* 2010), with published guidelines for medication response in FEP recommending a lower threshold of 300 mg chlorpromazine equivalents (Buchanan *et al.* 2010). Therefore UC patients could have been classified as a responder at lower than threshold dosage. However, all our 37 UC cases have been persistently symptomatic; therefore we could not classify them as responders. On the other hand, had they received another antipsychotic, or higher dose of existing medication, some may have well responded to medication, but the reasons for

inadequate treatment in this group remain unknown and warrant future exploration.

Predictors of TRO

Both negative symptoms and age at onset have been linked to treatment resistance (Kolakowska *et al.* 1985; McCreadie *et al.* 1989; Meltzer *et al.* 1997; Robinson *et al.* 1999). Contrary to our expectations, the study by Lally *et al.* (2016) did not find association with negative symptoms, which could be due to the fact that they used the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) negative subscale that does not incorporate all negative symptoms such as motor retardation and active social avoidance.

Treatment resistance definitions to date have largely focused on persistent positive symptoms. In view of the negative symptom significance for treatment resistance, consideration should be given to their inclusion to determine treatment resistance. The Treatment Response and Resistance in Psychosis (TRRIP) Working Group has recently recommended the use of sub-specific ‘negative’ and ‘cognitive’ domains in addition to ‘positive’ domain when defining treatment resistance (Howes *et al.* 2016).

The finding that treatment-resistant patients are more likely to be younger at onset and have more negative symptoms adds some weight to the notion of the neurodevelopmental aetiology of treatment resistance, whereby disruptions during neurodevelopment may affect pathophysiology even before the psychotic symptoms manifest. Our finding that longer DUP predicts treatment resistance is in line with evidence from a comprehensive systematic review that documented the association between longer DUP and poor outcome (Marshall *et al.* 2005).

Methodological considerations

Data on medication, compliance and psychopathology collected over the follow-up period could have been affected by information bias. However, the WHO Life Chart is considered a reliable instrument for follow-up studies (Susser *et al.* 2000). In terms of symptomatology, there may be an overestimation of response, since patients who do not show significant behavioural disturbance may be rated by clinicians as ‘stable’, even when they are still symptomatic (Kolakowska *et al.* 1985).

We suggest that TRO may be neurodevelopmental in origin, in light of its association with negative symptoms and younger age at onset, but acknowledge that a small number of neurodevelopmental factors were evaluated. Thus, this is preliminary evidence that needs to be tested in future studies. Further, we advocate early use of clozapine, but in view of its adverse effects, it is essential that non-response to first-line

antipsychotics is firmly established and our results are replicated and extended in studies that test larger number of treatment resistance predictors.

We further acknowledge that due to the small number of DOTR patients, only qualitative explorations were possible. This important group needs further evaluation in larger multicentre studies.

It has been suggested that time to response may vary between FEP and chronic patients with schizophrenia; there is some evidence that most FEP patients respond between weeks 8 and 16 of treatment with a single antipsychotic medication (Gallego *et al.* 2011). In our study, however, all TRO were persistently symptomatic throughout the follow-up period, and most have been on a single antipsychotic for longer than 18 weeks.

Another limitation relates to the treatment adherence measurements. The blood levels were not performed routinely for these patients, so we could not be certain of ensured compliance other than in cases, where depot medication was prescribed. However, we have only included patients for whom we had recorded data on adequate adherence collated from medication charts, medical records and clinical documentation.

Finally, LASSO regression needs a complete case dataset. The sample size thus in our analysis has been reduced by 20%. However, pairwise comparison of patients with complete and incomplete datasets did not reveal any significant differences for any demographic or clinical variables.

Nevertheless, we have examined prospectively, during the most critical phase of illness, the course and subtypes of treatment resistance in a large and relatively homogeneous sample of FEP patients, who were free of the effects of prior antipsychotic treatment and yielded results of theoretical and clinical importance.

Conclusion

Our data indicate that the great majority of treatment-resistant patients are resistant from illness onset. We believe that this form of treatment resistance is a stable phenotype of illness marked by more severe negative symptoms and younger age at onset. Our findings will hopefully alert clinicians to the surprisingly high prevalence of treatment resistance at the initial presentation of psychosis, and assist with early detection of patients who are most likely not to respond to dopaminergic blockade. This has important implications for treatment paradigms in FEP, particularly with regards to introducing clozapine as early as possible following first presentation with the aim of preventing years of enduring treatment resistance and increasing functional disability. However, in view of adverse side effects of clozapine, future studies need to replicate

our findings in larger treatment-resistant samples and examine all relevant predictors in order to detect accurately patients who are likely to be at risk of not responding to treatment.

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Declaration of Interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

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